

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 56.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,122.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR THURSDAY—Slightly warmer and fair weather, with light variable winds; generally south to west.

Extensive preparations are being made at our Factory for the Spring and Summer Trade, and when the season opens we will be in the lead regarding variety, quality and prices, at the

WHEN Clothing Store.

Rare Bargains now in Broken Lines in Every Department.

CATARRH.

THE Great Balmic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called Sanford's Radical Cure, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Sight, Taste and Hearing, Gout, and Catarrh of the Bladder, etc. Complete treatment consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Salve, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for \$1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00. "The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a life time of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Boston. "After a long suffering with Catarrh the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Moore, Lewisburg, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester Mass. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Cold, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Pains, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Catarrh of the Bladder, etc. "Collins' Plasters" are Electric Plasters, and Electric Plasters combined with a Porous Plaster, and laud at pain; 25c. everywhere.

BIDS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1885. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until March 2, 1885, for the erection of an engine house on Prospect, near Dillon street. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office at any time. J. H. WEBSTER, Chief Fire Engineer. H. M. SHEARER, City Civil Engineer.

COAL OIL See ENGINES. Shipman

In operation at 51 West Maryland, Driven Well Store—1 and 2 horse power. Suffer than coal oil lamps. K. R. ROUSE, State Agent.

BROWNING & SLOAN, DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles. Lubin's, Colgate's, Lush's and Richey's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Parfums and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Water, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES.

EVERY ONE

Is anxiously waiting the opening of the

HAT and CAP

Department of the Model, which occurs next Saturday. If you want a correct thing in a new spring hat, come next Saturday and see what we can do for you.

MODEL CLOTHING CO.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Indiana Democrats Preparing to Honor Hendricks—Excuses for Retaining the Offices.

Senator McPherson's Naval Plan—Springer's Report—Commission to Central America.

HENDRICKS' RECEPTION.

Another Meeting of Indiana Democrats. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Another meeting of Democrats here from Indiana has been called for to-morrow night to perfect the arrangements for receiving Hendricks, who informed the committee to-day that he would reach Washington at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. A committee will be appointed to-morrow night and a complete programme adopted. It is intended that the reception shall be general in its character. It will be held at Willard's Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks will have rooms for the winter.

Mr. English's Comprehensive Report. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Congress has several times sat down upon propositions looking toward prohibition or a control in a lesser degree of the liquor traffic throughout the Union. Some of the ablest lawyers in Congress have rendered reports during the past few years on bills, in which they have uniformly held that the regulation of the sale of liquor is a question for the States alone to deal with, and one in which Congress can take no part.

Mr. English has just made a very comprehensive report on a bill looking towards an alcoholic liquor traffic commission, and he took the ground that "any attempt to control the personal habits and private conduct of the individual should be opposed so long as he does not interfere with the personal rights of others, or the peace and order of society in general," and that "it is a matter of grave doubt whether Congress has the right to regulate the liquor traffic in the several States of the Union."

Sometimes it looks like the temperance people will become discouraged in their appeals to Congress. They should, at any rate, for it has been demonstrated in many ways that the Constitution is in the way of a matter of this character.

Excuses for Retaining Office.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Along with the many schemes which have been sprung to retain in position those who hold offices not under the fostering care of the civil service, is one to pass a bill making it unlawful for the President, head of a department, or any one else exercising the appointive power, to discharge any Union ex-soldier, sailor or marine, widow or of dependent relative, so long as he or she performs the duties assigned.

A good deal of effort has been made to have this bill passed. It has been reported from the Civil Service Committee to the House, but there it sticks and there it will remain. The protection of the Grand Army of the Republic and all other soldier organizations is being evaded against removal from office now. The color line is being drawn by the colored people in office, too. They say if they are removed or superseded for any cause it will be on account of their nationality.

It will be very disagreeable weather when an apparently good excuse can not be brought to bear for the retention of all these people in office. But it all depends upon the policy to be adopted by the new administration.

No Junketing Tours Yet Arranged.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—So far there has been but one junketing tour for the summer arranged for in Congress. A sub-committee of two of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will go out among the Indians and look after the matter of leases of Lo's lands. The question of granting lands in severalty to the Indians will also be inquired into.

There is time yet for a number of good trips to be arranged in the Senate. The House can not fix any of these jaunts because there will be no organization in the House after March 4. The Forty-Ninth Congress will not be organized until December next unless an extra session is called. In the event of an extra session the junketing members will get in their work.

Pilots and Their Pensions.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Bagley, of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, is of the firm belief that pilots who served on gunboats during the late war should be pensioned at the same rate of the light grade of officers. He says this class of men required great experience and great courage; they were subjected to unusual dangers and rendered invaluable service. Their pay was \$250 to \$300 a month while they served, yet they are given but \$15 a month pension. He has reported a bill to double that amount, and thinks it will pass.

There is no doubt that the pilots ought to be given some distinction in pensions.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The State Department at Washington Has Received a Communication from the Commission to the States of South America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Department of State has received from Secretary Curtis, of the commission to the Central and South American States, a dispatch announcing the arrival of the commission at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The Secretary states the commission was cordially received by President Crespo and Dr. Quenza, the Secretary of State. Judge Thatcher presented the credentials of the commission, and explained to the President the objects of its visit. President Crespo replied in a felicitous address, in which he declared he would co-operate to the full extent of his power in the effort to realize the objects of the mission, which was highly appreciated by the people and the Government of Venezuela.

While in Caracas, the commission obtained the views of American residents engaged in business upon the subject of developing the trade between the United States and Venezuela. The result of the inquiry was similar to that arrived at in New York City—namely, that American merchants should exercise more care in preparing goods to send to Venezuela, and should extend more liberal credits. All attempts to introduce American goods into Venezuela had been successful, and the opinion is expressed that there will be no difficulty in extending this commerce if the recommendations of the commission are carried out.

The commission intends to proceed to the United States of Colombia, but if that country should be in a state of insurrection, they will go at once to Costa Rica, leaving Colombia to be visited at some future day.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND.

He Favors the Stoppage of Coloring Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative A. J. Warner received a communication this evening addressed to himself and others, from President-elect Cleveland, relative to the stoppage of the coloring of silver dollars. The gentlemen who have the communication decline to give it to the press to-night. It is a document of some length and contains an acknowledgment of a letter recently forwarded to Mr. Cleveland, which requested him to hear all sides before committing himself on the silver question in his inaugural address. The President-elect says that the importance of the subject and the receipt of communications from members of the House of Representatives makes it necessary to give earnest attention to the question before his views are presented to the public in his inaugural address. He favors the suspension of the coloring of silver dollars, giving his reasons, and expresses fears of a financial crisis unless legislation to this end is enacted.

No reference is made to the proposed legislation on this question in connection with the Sundry Civil bill, nor are any recommendations relative to legislation before the adjournment of Congress offered. The letter will be submitted to-morrow by Mr. Warner to the other gentlemen interested in the subject, and afterward will be given to the press.

NATIONAL MATTERS.

Amendment to the Naval Appropriation—The Coming Report on the Deputy Marshal Investigation, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator McPherson introduced in the Senate to-day an amendment intended to be opposed to the Naval Appropriation bill when the latter reaches the Senate, which provides for the constitution of a Board of Navy Commissioners, to have control, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, of all questions relating to the construction of vessels for the navy of the United States. It provides that this board shall be composed of the Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Construction, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Bureau of Equipment of the Navy, and such other officers, not more than three in number, as the Secretary may assign to such service, and two civilians, fully conversant with the various branches of knowledge pertaining to naval construction, who shall be selected and appointed by the President, and that the Secretary of the Navy shall be ex officio President of the Board. The Board shall have authority to award contracts for the construction of vessels, and proposals shall be invited by the Secretary of the Navy from all American ship-builders and builders of machinery for the construction of all naval vessels. All contracts shall be with the lowest and best responsible bidder. The National navy yards shall be utilized, as far as possible, in building such ships, or parts thereof. Five million dollars each is appropriated for five years to carry into effect the plans of the Board. The Board shall decide whether the five unfinished monitors are worthy of completion, and whether they should be completed and armed, and provides for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for such work in the event the conclusions of the Board be favorable, and are approved by the President of the United States.

Secretary McCulloch sent a communication to the House to-day recommending an appropriation of \$25,000 for the revenue marine service to protect seal fishers in Alaska. The collections of internal revenue for the first seven months of the fiscal year are \$35,341,347, against \$39,902,670 for the same period of the previous fiscal year, a decrease of \$4,561,323. There was an increase of \$301,335 in collections from fermented liquors, a decrease of \$4,422,730 from spirits, a decrease of \$183,685 from tobacco, and a decrease of \$274,446 from miscellaneous sources.

Representative Springer, in behalf of himself and Representative Van Alstyne, of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Marshal Lot Wright in the Ohio October election, has prepared his report. Representative Stewart, the remaining member of the sub-committee, will

offer a minority report when the subject is submitted to the full Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. The members of the committee have not yet received the printed testimony taken at the investigation. They assert they will not agree to any report until they have had an opportunity to examine it. Mr. Springer will submit the views prepared by himself and agreed to by Van Alstyne, at the meeting of the full committee, to be held, probably, on Friday. He declines to give a report to the public until it has received the attention of his committee. It is a very long document, and contains a review of the testimony taken both in this city and at Cincinnati. It concludes as follows:

From the testimony taken by your committee, it will appear that the Deputy Marshals appointed by Marshal Wright were largely in excess of the necessities of the situation; that they were appointed as Republican aides and political workers and in most cases prostituted their official positions to partisan ends; that they were armed with revolvers and other deadly weapons, furnished by the National Committee of the Republican party; that many of such Deputy Marshals were of bad character and brutal habits, and many of them were non-residents of the State of Ohio; that many of such Deputy Marshals acted under the orders of Marshal Wright, abetted and encouraged fraudulent voting, intimidation of voters, and committed gross outrages upon the elective franchise and the rights of honest voters; that the employment and payment of Special Deputy Marshals on the day after the election was without legal warrant, and that the employment of Deputy Marshals was in many respects irregular, illegal and unwarranted abuse of his official trust.

It is the opinion of the committee that the United States Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, has been shown by testimony to have committed high crimes and misdemeanors, that he has been guilty of usurpation of authority and violation of law in the maintenance of the usurpation of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 23rd of December last. In view of the impracticability of the impeachment proceedings, and especially at this late day of this Congress, your committee will not recommend the adoption of articles of impeachment in this case, but they do recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be instructed to transmit a copy of this report and testimony in the case of Lot Wright, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, to the United States Senate, and that the President be respectfully requested to immediately remove said Wright from office, and cause the same to be published in full in the public prints, and to cause such criminal proceedings to be instituted against him as may be deemed necessary in order to recover the sums illegally paid out by him, and to institute such criminal proceedings against him as the facts in the case may require.

Mr. Stewart, it is understood, will radically dissent from Springer's views, and will assert that the latter's report has no basis to rest upon in the evidence taken by the sub-committee; that on the contrary there was good reason for the employment of the Deputy Marshals, and that there was no intimidation and no outrage upon the suffrage, except the arrest of Republicans by the police to prevent their voting and an assault upon peaceful citizens by Democratic thugs.

NEW ORLEANS.

A Bright and Sunny Day at the World's Exposition—Drummers and Apologists.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The weather to-day was bright and sunny. On the grounds there was a fair attendance. The Art Gallery was thronged all day.

Between 300 and 400 drummers assembled in Music Hall at noon, Captain J. J. Mellen, of New Orleans, presiding. The object of the gathering was to organize a National Association of Commercial Travelers. After an address of welcome from Mr. Mellen, that gentleman was elected President, and William J. Chapman, of New Orleans, Secretary, with Charles W. Gault, of Dallas, as Assistant Secretary. Major Barrow, of Dallas, delivered an interesting address. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws and report at the meeting to-morrow morning at Washington Artillery Hall.

The American Congress met this morning with an attendance of nearly 150. Reports were presented from several States regarding the production of honey. G. W. Dewoe, of Christiansburg, Ky., read a paper on "The Prevention of Swarming." D. C. G. Miller, of Marquette, Mich., read a paper on "Scollions." Frank Barton, of Germany, sent a paper on "Apis Dorsata." Secretary T. G. Newman, of Chicago, read a paper on "Transportation."

A Bad Coasting Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—This afternoon a sled on which were nine boys and girls dashed down the hillside, near Williamsburg, South Pittsburg, and at the bottom ran into a wagon that was passing. All were more or less injured, five quite seriously, as follows: Lizzie Meeker, aged fifteen, left leg fractured below the knee, and injured internally; Sam Seaton, aged thirteen, left shoulder dislocated and injured internally; Annie Gummert, aged sixteen, ankle fractured and two ribs broken; Fred Fallick, nose broken and arm dislocated; Mamie Nubay, head badly contused and left wrist badly sprained. The sledmen contact of the sled with the wagon, together with the screams of the coasters, caused the horses to take fright, and it was with great difficulty that the driver prevented them from running away, and dragging with them the coasters whose limbs were entangled in the wheels of the wagon.

Hurd-Romels Contested Election.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 25.—The presentation of testimony in the Hurd-Romels Congressional contest, which has been in progress for two days past, was resumed this morning. The City Clerk testified that forty-three persons voted in the Second Ward of this city whose names are not on the poll list. This disproof of importance has been elicited except an irregularity in the First Ward of Toledo, where it was shown that election judges until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Hurd will endeavor to have the vote of that precinct thrown out. Both Hurd and Romels were present at the examination.

Hocking Valley Strikers.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25.—At a meeting of striking miners at Straitsville, yesterday, it was decided not to submit to a reduction from seventy cents until the State Convention has established State prices. A mass meeting of striking miners will be held at Sand River on Saturday. The strikers expect an increase of outside aid, and appear confident they will be able to hold out against any arbitrary reduction.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Another Interesting Blue Book Published in England—Some Bismarckian Diplomacy Contained in It.

Further News from the Sudan—Rice Contraband of War France Declares.

ANOTHER BLUE BOOK.

Contains Correspondence and Telegrams Concerning Negotiations Between Bismarck and the British Government.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A blue book was issued this morning which is taken up with correspondence concerning New Guinea and Samoa. I contain a report from Sir Edward Malet, the British Minister at Berlin, of an interview with him and Prince Bismarck. The latter read to Sir Edward a dispatch he (Bismarck) had sent Count Munster, the German Minister at London. This dispatch was dated May 5, 1884, and its object was to show the British Government that England could render to Germany a signal service in the latter's canal extension. In case England should undertake to grant this favor, the dispatch indicated that Germany, in return, would support English interests in the future. The dispatch further gave it to be understood that, in the event of failure to secure the desired arrangement with England, Germany would be under the necessity of seeking from France, on similar terms, the assistance England refused.

After reading this dispatch, Bismarck told Sir Edward that Count Von Munster laid the matter before the British Government, but failed to obtain from it the understanding which Germany desired. Thereupon, Bismarck said, leaving that Count Von Munster had not stated the points involved in the dispatch to Granville with sufficient clearness and precision, he sent his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, to England in the hope that he might succeed where Count Von Munster had failed. Count Herbert explained the situation as the German Chancellor regarded it, but he succeeded little better than Count Von Munster. In persuading England to commit herself to the proposed policy he only obtained, Bismarck said, from England general assurances of friendliness, and good will, which have proved absolutely valueless in the face of subsequent events.

At this point Sir Edward expressed regret at the situation. He assured Bismarck that England had never had any intention of thwarting Germany's colonial aspirations. He asked Bismarck what Germany wanted. Did he want New Guinea or Zululand. Bismarck replied it was impossible for him to answer Sir Edward's query. Germany had now come to understanding with France, and the president him from making any further explanations.

Another interesting document in the Blue Book is a dispatch from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Malet, dated February 7, 1885. In this the British Foreign Secretary takes occasion to combat the assertions of Bismarck, that England was influenced by jealousy of the Germans' colonizing policy. Far from this being the case, Granville asserts, both his statements and those of Gladstone have always been favorable to the development of a colonial policy on the part of Germany. The correspondence in regard to the Samoan Islands show that England was the recipient of frequent requests from the people of that country for the establishment of a British protectorate. In consequence of these requests Germany asked England to join with her in giving mutual assurances that the independence of the Samoan and Tonga Islands should be respected by these two Powers. England acceded to this arrangement, and in consonance with the repeated petition of the King and Chiefs of Samoa, praying that their dominions be annexed by England, were disregarded, and no thought of annexing them entertained. On January 9 of this year, the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary of State, received a cable despatch from Lieutenant General Sir William Jervois, Governor of New Zealand, which stated that two German vessels had arrived at the Samoan Islands, and that the officers on board of these had forced the King to sign a treaty by which the whole sovereignty of Samoa was turned over to the German representative. February 16 Earl Granville wrote to Count Von Munster, asking him to inquire into the accuracy of the report reported December 29, 1884. The German minister replied that the Governor of Germany, protesting against the action of the German officers. The last dispatch in the blue book is one from Earl Derby to the Governor of New Zealand. This is dated February 18 and directs the Governor to instruct the British Consul in Samoa not to countenance any movement looking toward the annexation of the islands by Great Britain.

SUDAN AFFAIRS.

General Brackenbury Reports His Command in Excellent Health and Spirits.

Khartoum, Feb. 25.—General Brackenbury, commander of the late General Earle's force, reports from Hebbah, opposite Kaniet Island, that on the 21st his entire force, including 780 animals, guns and equipments complete, crossed to the right bank of the Nile, ready to advance at daybreak on Sunday to Abu Hamed, forty miles distant. General Brackenbury had visited the scene of General Stewart's murder, and found some of Stewart's visiting cards, belonging to Gerben and Panzer, and a shirt sleeve stained with blood. The steamer which conveyed Stewart from Khartoum to the place where he was murdered is now sixteen feet above the present level of the water. She is gutted and filled with sand. The houses and all the property belonging to the blind man, Fakay Ertan, one of the principal instigators of Stewart's murder, were completely destroyed. Brackenbury's party is doing well, and no deaths have occurred since the 12th. The health of the troops is excellent, only eighteen men beside the wounded being sick.

Hadendowahs Defeated—Kassala Hard Pressed.

SUKKIM, Feb. 25.—The latest news from Agik and Tamai confirms the report of a brilliant victory won by the Modir of Taka

and the Shukria tribe of friendly Arabs against the Hadendowah tribe, in an attack by the latter upon some friendly tribes for supplying the garrison of Kassala with grain. It is now stated that during the battle no less than 3,000 Hadendowahs were killed. Among the slain was the Sheikh Moosa. The Kassala garrison is short of food and ammunition, and as the place is hard pressed by the enemy, despite of this victory, a surrender must soon result unless the garrison is relieved.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

France Declares Rice Contraband of War—England's Vacillating Policy.

HONG KONG, Feb. 25.—The French declaration making rice contraband of war is directed against British and American shipping, and intended as a retaliation for Hong Kong's being a made a neutral port. The declaration does not inconvenience the French, who employ German vessels to take coal and provisions to Kelung. The feeble and undecided policy of England is paralyzing trade.

Anarchists in Sweden.

GENEVA, Feb. 25.—At a meeting of Anarchists the forcible destruction of the existing state of society was advocated. German Socialists present favored milder methods.

The Bundesrath will submit to the Federal Assembly a proposal for a more energetic policy against Anarchists. Several Anarchists residing at Chaux de Fonds have been secretly expelled. It is reported from Berne that the Federal Assembly have already resolved to expel from the country at least 1,000 persons connected with the Anarchist Society, who have taken refuge in Switzerland for the purpose of concocting plots to be executed abroad.

Want to Stop Criminals From Being Sent to New Caledonia.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Agents from Australia visited the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary, and urged that, now the recidivist bill has become the law of France, the time had arrived to make another strong protest against the transportation of convicts to New Caledonia. Derby met their proposition favorably.

Between the Sherry and Champagne.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—General Lew Wallace, United States Minister, dined with the Sultan, last evening, and subsequently had a long conference with him about the commercial treaty and other international questions pending between the United States and Turkey.

On Suspicion.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The supposed dynamite arrested at Finsbury last night in the act of scaling the walls of the Army House was discharged on account of want of evidence.

Italy's Contingent.

NAPLES, Feb. 25.—General Ricci, who takes command of the Italian contingent in Egypt, sails to-morrow with six torpedo boats.

Anarchists Expelled.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Several German and other foreign socialists have recently been expelled from France.

Foreign Notes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Dublin early in the Easter season, and hold at Dublin Castle a levee and drawing-room.

It is believed the Chinese Government is about to declare American flour contraband of war, in consequence of the action of France in declaring rice contraband.

A sanguinary engagement took place in the Jaigua Valley, Peru, between four companies of government troops and 2,000 Indian Montaneros. The latter were defeated, leaving 300 dead on the field.

The United States steamer Wachusett is now in Guayaquil River, United States of Columbia, having been ordered there by cable to inquire into the outrages experienced by a citizen of the United States, a man named Santos. A demand has been made for his release.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Ex-Congressman S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, is believed to be fatally ill.

The New Haven Bank defaulters pleaded guilty to-day, Meach and Webb getting five years each and Reath four years.

Ministers of Portland, Ore., have determined not to marry divorced persons, separated from each other on scriptural grounds.

The high-license bill in Minnesota was defeated by the Senate, although a majority of the members had pledged themselves to vote for it.

Mrs. Mary E. Hicks, of Chicago, formerly of Pittsburg, is about to institute suit for the possession of land in the town of Bastard, Canada, valued at \$1,000,000.

Wilson S. Bisell, of Buffalo, late law partner and present warm personal friend of the President elect, is the last name mentioned as Cleveland's Postmaster General.

Glenmore M. Todd, who embezzled \$15,000 from the Provident Life Trust Company, was sentenced to two years and eight months in prison, by Judge Wilson, at Philadelphia.

President-elect Cleveland declined President Arthur's invitation to be his guest at the White House before the inauguration. President Arthur will attend the inaugural ball.

The house of Neal Shanks, in Holmes County, Ohio, was blown up with dynamite Monday evening, in the absence of the family. A local feud is at the bottom of the affair.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—1 a. m. For the Ohio and Tennessee Valley—Slightly warmer fair weather, light, variable winds, generally south to west.

For the Upper Lake Region—Warmer, fair weather, winds shifting southerly, lower barometer.